

A LIST OF THEIR NAMES

Who by their Adventures are Capable of being Chosen

COMMITTEES for the Year 1675.

East India company (English)

A

Sir Joseph Ash Kt. & Bar.
Sir Matthew Andrews Kt.
William Allington Esq.
Joseph Alstone Esq.
William Atwood Esq.
Francis Archer Esq.
George Arnold Esq.
William Allen
Thomas Adrian

B

The Right Honourable George
Lora Berkley
Sir Sam. Barnardiston Kt. & Bar.
Sir John Brownloe Kt. & Bar.
Sir John Banks Kt. & Bar.
Sir Francis Burdet Bar.
Sir Thomas Bludworth Kt.
John Bathurst Esq.
Robert Burdet Esq.
Richard Booth Esq.
Edward Bolle Esq.
Benjamin Barron Esq.
Richard Beckford Esq.
Henry Barnard Esq.
James Burkin Esq.
James Burton Esq.
Matthew Bateman
Jacob Bonnell
Christopher Boone
Captain Robert Browne
Captain John Broeckhoven
John Bull
William Bulkeley
Edward Boverly
Thomas Bretton
Moses Bathurst
Richard Bagnall
Edward Bringham

C

Sir Richard Chiverton Kt.
Sir Francis Clark Kt.
Sir Thomas Chambers Kt.
Sir William Coventry Kt.
Sir Thomas Cullum Kt.
James Clitherow Esq.
Thomas Chown Esq.
Josiah Child Esq.
John Cooke
Charles Chamberlan
Robert Childcor
Mr. Joseph Collier
Benjamin Collier
Nathaniel Collier
Benjamin Coles
Thomas Canham
Joseph Chamberlayn
Doctor Joseph Colstone
John Cholmley
William Clarke
John Culling

D

Michael Davison Esq.
Benjamin Dethick Esq.
William Daniel Esq.
John Doget Esq.
Joseph Dawson Esq.
Peter Daniel
Alvaro Dacosta
Abraham Dolins
Andrew Duncan
Edmond Dethick
William Delawood
Robert Deluna
Thomas Davall
Isaac Delillers

E

Sir James Edwards Kt.
Humph. Edwin

F

Sir Thomas Foote Kt. & Bar.
Edward Franklyn
Christopher Foster
Thomas Frampton
Abraham Fothergill
Thomas Farrington

G

John Gould Esq.
John Godscall
John Goodier
Thomas Green
John Gardner
John Gunstone
Henry Griffith
Philip Graves
Edward Grace

H

Sir Nathaniel Herne Kt.
Sir Matthew Holworthy Kt.
John Hobby Esq.
Richard Hutchinson Esq.
James Houblon junior Esq.
John Harris
Walter Hampton
Edward Hopegood
Thomas Hawkes
John Holworthy
Humphrey Holcomb
Joseph Herne
Richard Hutchinson junior

I

Sir Arthur Ingram Kt.
John Jolliffe Esq.
Henry Johnson Esq.

Edward Jackson Esq.
William Jarret

K

Sir Jonathan Keat Kt. & Bar.
George Keat Esq.
Francis Knight Esq.
Robert Knightly
Randal Knipe

L

Philip Lord Viscount Lisle
Sir John Lethicullier Kt.
Sir Kingsmill Lucy Bar.
Sir John Lawrence Kt.
Sir Peter Leare Kt.
Peter de Lanoy Esq.
John Lane Esq.
Richard Lant Esq.
Tho. Lenthall Esq.
James Leaver
Godfry Lee junior
Nathaniel Letton
Simon Lewis
Rob. Lightfoot

M

Sir John Moore Kt.
Samuel Moyer Esq.
William Meggs Esq.
Nicholas Morrice Esq.
William Moses Esq.
Richard Mounteney Esq.
Jasper Mauditt
James Maurois
Colonel John Mews
John Morden
John Mascall
Samuel Moyer junior
Humphrey Morrice
Thomas Murthwaite
Captain Lawrence Moyer
John Christopher Mayerne
Lawrence Martell

N

William Northey Esq.
Humphrey Nicholson
Jeremy Norrice
Hugh Norris

O

John Owen Esq.
Justus Otgher
Peter Otgher
Abraham Otgher junior

P

Sir William Peake Kt.

Charles Pitfield Esq.
George Perrier Esq.
Thomas Papillon Esq.
John Paige
Richard Poulter
Joseph Prickman
Peter Proby
Samuel Philpe
William Potter
Edward Pearce
Paul Priaulx
William Parker

R

Sir John Robinson Kt. & Barr.
Robert Read Esq.
Edward Rudge Esq.
Daniel Rawlinson
Edward Rudge
John Richards

S

Henry Spurstow Esq.
William Sherrington Esq.
William Salmon Esq.
John Sweeting senior
George Snell
William Sedgwick
Daniel Sheldon
John Stock
Thomas Shatterden
James Southerby
Robert Stiles
Benjamin Shute
Ephraim Skinner

T

Sir William Thomson Kt.
Sir William Turner Kt.

Sir Henry Tulce Kt.
Maurice Thomson Esq.
Robert Thomson Esq.
Thomas Tomlins Esq.
Samuel Thomson Esq.
Charles Thorrold Esq.
Jeffery Thomas Esq.
Colonel George Thomson
Giles Travers
Stephen Thornely
John Turner
Robert Thirkettle
Richard Turner
Thomas Tyte
Christopher Tomlinson
Francis Tyssen
Doctor Joseph Taylor
John Talbott
Benjamin Thorowgood

V

William Vanham Esq.
John Upton Esq.
Gilbert Upton

W

Sir Stephen White Kt.
Sir Edward Winter Kt.
Christopher Willoughby Esq.
Rowland Wynn Esq.
Francis Warner Esq.
Thomas Winter Esq.
Roger Whitley Esq.
John Wood
Thomas Wood
Andrew West
William Wildigoes
Thomas Wilson
James Ward
Robert Whittingham
George Willoughby

The Names of the Governor, Deputy, and 24 Committees
elected in April 1674, together with their respective Ap-
pearances, there being 116 Courts to the First of April 1675.

Present

Sir Nathaniel Herne Governor, 107
Major Robert Thomson Deputy 109

Present

Present

R. Hon. George Ld. Berkeley 68	John Jolliffe Esq. — 106
Sir John Banks Baronet 101	Sir John Moore Kt. — 105
Sir Sam. Barnardiston Bar. 73	Samuel Moyer Esq. — 116
John Bathurst Esq. — 81	Mr. John Morden — 96
Mr. Christopher Boone — 107	Mr. John Paige — 108
Capt. John Broeckhoven 112	Mr. Edward Rudge — 114
Sir Francis Clarke Kt. — 102	Mr. Daniel Sheldon — 87
Josia Child Esq. — 102	Sir William Thomson Kt. 81
Michael Davison Esq. — 110	Maurice Thomson Esq. — 77
John Doget Esq. — 110	Charles Thorold Esq. — 97
John Hobby Esq. — 97	Sir Steven White Kt. — 77
Richard Hutchinson Esq. 113	Rowland Wynn Esq. — 100

A LIST OF

Who by their Avarice

COMMITTEES

1645

Robert B. Johnson & London

A LIST OF THE NAMES OF ALL THE ADVENTURERS

In the STOCK of the Honourable the *East-India-Company*, the 12th. day of *April*, 1684. Whereof those Marked with a * are not capable (by their Adventure) to be chosen Committees.

A.

Sir Joseph Ash *Knt and Baronet*
Sir Matthew Andrews *Knt*
Richard Aley *Esq;*
George Arnold *Esq;*
William Allen *Esq;*
William Allington *Esq; Deceased.*
Thomas Austin *Esq;*
Mr William Atwood
Mr. Edward Adams
Mrs. Grace Andrews
* Sir Stephen Anderson *Baronet*
* Mr. Francis Ammonet *Deceased*
* Dr. William Aglionby
* Mr. Edward Anthony
* Mr. Francis Archer
* Mrs. Susan Archer
* Mrs. Elizabeth Allen

B.

His Grace the Duke of Beauford
The Right Honourable George
Earl of Berkley
Sir John Banks *Baronet*
Sir Benj. Bathurst *Knt & Alderm.*
Honourable Charles Bertie *Esq;*
Sir Thomas Bludworth *Deceased.*
Sir John Brownlow *Knt & Bar.*
Sir John Buckworth *Knt*
Sir Theophilus Biddulph *Deceased*
Sir Francis Burdet
John Bence *Esq;*
James Burkin *Esq; Deceased.*
James Butler *Esq;*
Edward Boverly *Esq;*
Caleb Banks *Esq;*
Mr. Christopher Boon
Mr. Roger Braddyl
Mr. Thomas Browne
Mr. Thomas Bostock
Mr. Peter Bulkley
Mr. Thomas Boon
Mr. Robert Boddington
Mr. John Barksdale
Mrs. Mary Bonfoy
* The Honourable the Lady Henrieta
Berkley
* The Honourable Rob. Boyle *Esq;*
* Sir William Barkham *Baronet*
* Sir Thomas Bide *Knt*
* Sir Francis Bridgeman *Knt*
* James Barroh *Esq;*
* Tho. Bromfield *Esq; Deceased.*
* Edward Boscowen *Esq;*
* Thomas Browne *Esq;*
* John Bulteele *Esq;*
* Dr. Gilbert Burnet
* Mr. John Bull
* Mr. Joas Bateman
* Mr. Robert Blackburn

* Mr. Leonard Bates
* Capt. Arthur Bayly *Deceased*
* Mr. William Browne
* Mr. Thomas Boteler
* Mr. John Beare
* Mr. William Berman
* Mr. Thomas Barret
* Mr. William Blackmore
* Mr. Abraham Babbington
* Mr. William Beeke *Deceased*
* Mr. William Beake *Deceased*
* Mr. Robert Brimley
* Mr. William Brian
* Mr. Edward Bringham
* Mr. Robert Brittan
* Mr. Richard Browne
* Mr. Edmond Bury
* Mr. John Bocket
* Mr. James Burkin *Jun.*
* Mr. John Borret
* Mr. John Bradley
* Mr. Edward Byrcke
* Mr. John Bernard
* Mr. Nicholas Builley
* Mr. John Baker
* Mr. John Bridger
* Mr. Henry Boone
* Mrs. Mary Boone
* Mrs. Ann Borrodale
* Mrs. Elizabeth Blackman

C.

Sir Josia Child *Baronet*
Sir Job Charlton *Knt*
Ditto in trust for Sir Francis Willoughby
Ditto in trust for Tho. Willoughby, Esq.
Sir Thomas Chambers
Sir William Coventrie, *Knt.*
Sir Joseph Colstone, *Knt.*
Sir John Chardin, *Knt.*
Thomas Chowne, *Esq;*
John Creed, *Esq;*
Thomas Crispe, *Esq;*
Col. John Clerke
Mr. Thomas Canham
Mr. Charles Chambrelan
Mr. John Cooke
Mr. Thomas Cooke *Merchant*
Mr. Thomas Cooke *Goldsmith*
Mr. John Cudworth
Mr. John Carter
Mr. William Cranmer
Mr. Joseph Chamberlaine
Mr. John Culling
Mr. Benjamin Collier
Mr. Nathaniel Collier
Mr. Joseph Collier
Mrs. Elizabeth Coles
Mr. Thomas Cole
* Sir Nicholas Carow *Knt*

* Mrs. Esther Chambrelan
* Mrs. Susanna Critchlow
* Mrs. Margaret Child
* Mrs. Ann Clarke
* Mr. David Clarke
* Mrs. Mary Clarke
* Mr. John Clarke
* Mr. John Carter, *Grocer.*
* Mr. Richard Creede
* Mr. John Clissald, *Deceased.*
* Mr. John Child
* Mr. Robert Coke
* Mr. Norton Curtis
* Mr. Samuel Crispe
* Mr. Edward Cox
* John Cudworth *Esq; Deceased*
* Dr. Ralph Cudworth
* Mr. Thomas Cudworth
* Mr. Samuel Cudworth
* Mr. Charles Coney
* Mr. Thomas Crawley
* Mr. John Chambers
* Mr. Jacob Cox
* Mr. James Cumber

D.

Sir Thomas Daval *Knt.*
Sir Robert Duckenfield *Knt.*
Peter Daniel *Esq; Alderman*
Samuel Dashwood *Esq; Alderman*
Francis Dashwood *Esq;*
John Duboice *Esq;*
Charles Duncomb *Esq;*
Mr. Robert Deluna
Mr. William Delawood
Mr. Edmond Dethick
Mr. Benjamin Dethick
Mr. Andrew Duncan
Mr. Abraham Dolins
Mr. Alvaro Dacosta
Mr. Francis D'Liz
Mrs. Alice Doggett
Mrs. Ann Delanoy
Mrs. Judith Davison
* Right Hon. Charles L. Dursley
* Dame Ann Dethick
* Sir Anthony Deane *Knt.*
* Sir Theodore De Vaux
* William Daniel *Esq;*
* Joseph Dawson *Esq;*
* John Dowel *Esq;*
* John Danvers *Esq;*
* Mr. Josia Dewey
* Mr. Edmond Doughty
* Mr. Daniel Dover
* Mr. James Dover
* Mr. John Drigue

Mrs. Ann Daval
 * Mrs. Mary Daniel
 * Mrs. Hannah Davy
 E.
 Sir James Edwards
 Mr. Humphrey Edwin
 * Giles Evre Esq;
 * Mr. William Edwards
 * Mr. John Elwick

F.
 Sir John Frederick Knt
 Sir Thomas Foot Knt
 Thomas Frederick Esq;
 Mr. William Finch Deceased
 Mr. Christopher Foster
 Mr. Abraham Fothergil
 Mr. William Fashion
 * John Foster Esq;
 * Richard Freeman Esq;
 * Smith Fleetwood Esq;
 * Mr. Tho. Frampton Deceased
 * Mr. Andrew Franklyn
 * Mr. Edward Fenwick
 * Mr. John Fisher
 * Mr. Robert Fellows
 * Mr. William Frier
 * Mrs. Sarah Flexney
 * Mr. Joseph Finch

G.
 Sir Gilbert Gerrard Knt.
 Sir William Goulston Knt.
 Sir William Godolphin Knt.
 John Goodier Esq;
 Mr. Francis Gosfricht
 Mr. Thomas Gray
 Mr. Philip Grave Deceased
 Mr. Richard Goodal
 Mr. John Gunston
 Mr. Edward Grace.
 Mrs. Susan Greene
 Mrs. Judith Gould
 * William George Gent.
 * Richard Graham Esq;
 * Henry Gray Esq; Deceased
 * Dr. Charles Goodall
 * Mr. Henry Godolphin
 * Mr. George Gosfricht
 * Mr. Jacob Garrard
 * Mr. John Gardner
 * Mr. John Godscall
 * Mr. Michael Godfrey
 * Mr. Henry Griffith
 * Mr. Thomas Glover
 * Mr. Theophilus Gale
 * Mr. George Gifford
 * Mr. Henry Gregory
 * Mr. Edward Gould
 * Mr. George Grove
 * Mr. John Greene.
 * Mr. Robert Greene
 * Mr. Anthony Gomeßerra
 * Mr. Jaques Gonfale
 * Mrs. Ann Grave
 * Mrs. Mary Good

H.
 Sir Matthew Holworthy Knt. Dec.
 Sir Nathaniel Herne Knt. Dec.
 Sir Roger Hill Knt.
 Richard Hutchinson Esq;
 John Herbert Esq;
 John Howland Esq;
 Edward Hopegood Esq; Deceased.
 Mr. Joseph Herne
 Mr. John Holworthy
 Mr. John Hall
 Mr. Robert Huckle
 John Huniades Gent.
 Mr. Peter Henriques

* Peter Hasbert Esq;
 * Henry Hall Esq;
 * William Hooker Esq;
 * Thomas Henshaw Esq;
 * Dr. Baldwin Hamey
 * Mr. Isaac Houblon
 * Mr. Nathaniel Hunter
 * Mr. Thomas Hobson
 * Dr. Francis Hungerford
 * Mr. Claude Haies
 * Mr. John Hall Deceased
 * Mr. Thomas Hancox
 * Mr. Nathaniel Hawes
 * Mr. Peter Hasbert
 * Mr. Thomas Hatton
 * Mr. Henry Hampson
 * Mr. Richard Humphries
 * Mr. Nicholas Hayward
 * Mr. Francis Hacker
 * Mr. Thomas Hall
 * Mr. John Hill
 * Mr. Henry Hickford Deceased.
 * Mr. Nathan Heckford
 * Mr. Samuel Harris
 * Dame Elizabeth Hooke
 * Mrs. Marry Hobby
 * Mrs. Angel Hampton
 * Mrs. Alice Hawks
 * Mrs. Margaret Harris
 * Mrs. Elizabeth Hitchcott
 * Mrs. Helena Heycock
 * Mrs. Sarah Hickford
 * Mr. James Hudson

I.
 Sir Henry Johnson Deceased
 Henry Johnson Esq;
 John Jolliffe Esq; Deceased.
 Mr. William Jarret
 Mr. Abraham Jacob
 Mr. Jeffery Jefferies
 Dame Ann Ingram
 * Mr. Roger Jackson
 * Mr. Peter Jackson
 * Mr. Richard Jackson
 * Mr. Edward Ingram

K.
 Sir Robert Knightly
 George Keate Esq; Deceased
 Mr. Randal Knipe
 * Samuel Kerridge Esq;
 * Mrs. Mary King
 * Mr. Edward Keling

L.
 The Right Honourable Philip Earl
 of Leicester
 Sir John Lethieulier
 Sir John & Sam. Lethieulier
 Sir Peter Leare
 Mr. Sam. Lethieulier
 Mr. Nathaniel Letton Dec.
 Mr. John Letton
 Mr. James Leaver
 Mr. Thomas Langham
 Mrs. Ann Lant
 * Sir John Lawrence
 * Sir Richard Loyd
 * Dame Susanna Leare
 * Sir Thomas Littleton
 * Mr. Adam Lyle
 * Mr. Joseph Lindsey
 * Mr. Garrard Loyd Deceased
 * Mr. Francis Lidstone
 * Mrs. Sarah Letton
 * Mr. Joliah Lawton
 * Mr. Thomas Lane
 * Mrs. Mary Lewis
 * Mrs. Elizabeth Lane

M.
 Sir John Moore Knt. & Alderman

Sir Richard Malon
 Samuel Moyer Esq; Deceased.
 Nicholas Morrice Esq;
 Ralph Marshal Esq;
 Mr. Robert Marshal
 Capt. Lawrence Moyer
 Mr. John Morden
 Mr. Rich. Mountney Jun.
 Mrs. Mary Murthwaite
 Mr. Nathan Mountney
 Mrs. Ann Martell
 Mr. Samuel Moyer Jun.
 * The Hon. Charlotte Mordaunt
 * The Hon. Baptist May
 * Sir Thomas Middleton
 * Dr. John Moore
 * William Moses Esq;
 * Thomas Martin Esq;
 * Thomas Methwold Esq;
 * George Moyce Esq;
 * Mrs. Mary Mead
 * Mr. John Miller
 * Mr. John Morley Jun.
 * Mr. William Moyer
 * Mr. Charles Mounteney
 * Mr. Rob. Masters
 * Mr. John Marshal
 * Mr. Sam. Marshall
 * Mrs. Margaret Massingbird
 * Mr. John Vander Marth Dec.
 * Mrs. Rebecca Marth

N.
 Sir Humph. Nicholson Knt. Dec.
 Robert Nelson Esq;
 Mr. Richard Norton, Jun.
 Mr. Hugh Norris
 Mr. Jeremy Norris
 * William Northey Esq; Dec.
 * Mr. Thomas Nicholson
 * Mr. Michael Newnam
 * Mr. Richard Nelthrope
 * Mr. Anthony Nourse
 * Mr. Richard Normansel
 * Mrs. Rachel Newman
 * Mr. Erasmus Norwich & Sarah
 his Wife

O.
 Right Hon. John Lord Osulstone
 Mr. Justus Otgher
 Mr. Peter Otgher
 Mr. Abraham Otgher
 * Sir James Oxinden
 * Lieutenant Colonel Ogleshorpe
 * Mr. Philip Op de Beake
 * Mr. Robert Oldsworth Dec.
 * Mr. Thankful Owen Dec.

P.
 Peter Paravicine Esq; & Ald.
 Thomas Papillon Esq.
 Mr. John Paige
 Dr. John Panton
 Mr. Anthony Philp Deceased.
 Mr. James Pickering
 Mr. Henry Powel Deceased.
 Mr. Samuel Powel
 Mr. Peter Proby
 Mr. Will. Potter deceased
 Mr. George Pappillon
 Mr. James Paul
 * Sir Charles Pitfield deceased
 * Edward Progers Esq;
 * Jervis Price Esq;
 * Mr. Francis Pargitter
 * Mr. John Pack
 * Mr. Edward Palmer
 * Mr. Sam. Phelp deceased.
 * Mr. Paul Priaulx
 * Mr. Tho. Pinfold deceased.

* Mr. Adrian Vander Post *dec.*
 * Mr. John Patrick
 * Mr. Thomas Paine
 * Doctor Thomas Paget
 * Mr. Thomas Perkins
 * Mr. Will. Pearce
 * Mrs. Record Peacock
 * Mr. Char. Penrodock *deceased.*
 * Mr. Edward Pearce
 * Mr. John Pargitter

R.

Sir James Rushout *Knt.*
 Edward Rudge *Esq;*
 Edward Rudge of *Essex Esq;*
 Robert Read *Esq;*
 Thomas Rider *Esq;*
 Mr. Thomas Rawlinson
 Mr. Nicholas Reynardson
 Dame Sufanna Riccard
 Mr. James Rudge
 Mr. Alphonso Rodrigues
 * Mr. Anthony Rawlins
 * Mr. Arthur Riccard
 * Mr. John Roy
 * Mr. Edward Richardson
 * Mr. John Reyner *deceased.*
 * Mr. Gerrard Russel
 * Mr. John Riches
 * Mrs. Margaret Robinson
 * Mr. Francis Rainsford
 * Mr. Leonard Robinson

S.

Sir Jeremy Sambrook *Knt.*
 Sir Joseph Sheldon, &c. in trust for
 the Children of Sir John Robinson
 Sir James Smith *Knt & Ald.*
 Henry Stafford *Esq;*
 Henry Serle *Esq;*
 John Serle *Esq;*
 Richard Sterne *Esq;*
 Henry Spurstow
 Mr. Will. Sedgwick
 Mr. George Snell
 Mr. John Stock
 Mr. Nath. Scottow
 Mr. James Smith *Deceased.*
 Mr. John Smith *Mincing lane*
 Mr. John Sewel
 * Sir Jeremy Snow
 * Dr. Edward Stillingfleet
 * John Stafford *Esq;*
 * James Smith *Esq;*
 * Mr. James Smith *Farrier*
 * Mr. George Smith
 * Mr. John Smith *Scrivener*
 * Mr. John Smith *Leather seller*
 * Mr. Nath. Smith
 * Mr. Edw. Smith
 * Dame Jane Smith
 * Mr. Samuel Swinnock
 * Mr. Samuel Smalley
 * Mr. Ralph Standish
 * Mr. Isaac Sawbridge
 * Mr. Will. Samborne
 * Mr. Thomas Shellbury
 * Mr. John Sweeting
 * Mr. John Sheffield
 * Mr. Frederick Steward
 * Mr. Matthew Sheppard
 * Mr. Joseph Sheafe
 * Mr. Richard Spire
 * Mr. William Spire
 * Mr. James Southbey
 * Mr. John Stripe

* Mr. John Short *Sen.*
 * Mr. Robert Snow
 * Mr. Henry Southcot
 * Mrs. Alice Stamford
 * Mrs. Elizabeth Serle

T.

The Right Honourable Sir Henry
 Tulse *Knt & Lord Mayor*
 Sir Will. Turner *Knt & Ald.*
 Robert Thompson *Esq;*
 Ditto as Exec. of Sir Tho. Hooke
 Charles Thorold *Esq;*
 Nathaniel Tench *Esq;*
 Thomas Townsend *Esq;*
 Mr. John Turner *Jun.*
 Mr. Francis Tyssen
 Mr. Giles Travers
 Mr. Joseph Thompson
 Mr. John Taulbot
 Mr. Christopher Thomlinson
 Mrs. Martha Tomlinson
 * Benj. Thorowgood *Esq; & Ald.*
 * Sigismund Trafford *Esq;*
 * John Taylor *Esq;*
 * Mr. John Taylor
 * Mr. Richard Taylor
 * Mrs. Ann Taylor
 * Mr. William Trinder
 * Mr. Anthony Twine
 * Mr. Isaac Tillard
 * Mr. Will. Thompson *Deceased.*
 * Mr. Anthony Tournay
 * Mr. Daniel Thomas
 * Mr. Francis Thompson
 * Mr. Francis Towle *Deceased.*
 * Mr. Thomas Turner
 * Mr. Matthew Turner *Deceased.*

V.

William Vanham *Esq;*
 John Upton *Esq;*
 Constantine Vernattie *Esq;*
 * Mr. Peter Vinck.

* Mr. Thomas Vernon
 * Mr George Underwood.

W.

The Right Honourable Charles Earl
 of Worcester
 Sir Joseph Williamson
 Sir James Ward
 Sir Edward Waldoe
 Sir Edmond Wiseman
 Roger Whitley *Esq;*
 Thomas Winter *Esq; Deceased.*
 George Willoughby *Esq;*
 Mr. Thomas Wood
 Mr. Robert Woolley
 Mr. James Wallis
 Mr. John Willaw
 Mr. James Wancourt
 Mr. Stephen White *Deceased.*
 Mrs. Ann Wheat
 * Francis Warner *Esq;*
 * Henry Whistler *Esq;*
 * Thomas Wardel *Esq;*
 * Dr. John Wallis
 * Mr. Samuel Waldoe
 * Mr. George Wade
 * Mr. Hammond Ward
 * Mr. Edward West
 * Mr. Robert Whittingham
 * Mr. Richard White
 * Mr. William Wildey
 * Mr. Roger Whitley
 * Mr. James Whitchurch
 * Mr. Robert Winnington
 * Mr. James Windus
 * Mr. Thomas Woodcock
 * Mrs. Ann Walter
 * Mrs. Mary West
 * Mrs. Izabella Wheate
 * Mrs. Frances Wheate
 * Mrs. Ann Whittingham
 Y.
 * Mr. Christopher Yates

The Names of the Governour, Deputy-Governour, and
 Twenty-four Committees. Elected in 1683. To-
 gether with their respective Appearances, there being
 125 Courts to the 11th. of April, 1684. Inclusive.

Sir John Banks Govenour
 Sir Jeremy Sambrooke Deputy

Present.

113

125

Present.

R. Hon. Charles E. of Worcester-5
 R. Hon. George E. of Berkely-85
 Sir Joseph Ash-59
 Caleb Banks *Esq;*-93
 Mr. Christopher Boone-110
 Sir Josia Child-82
 John Creed *Esq;*-96
 Mr. Thomas Canham-119
 Mr. Thomas Cook-111
 Sir Thomas Daval-120
 Mr. Skeriff Daniel-65
 John du Bois *Esq;*-124

Present.

Sir James Edwards-106
 Richard Hutchinson *Esq;*-116
 Mr. Joseph Herne-121
 Sir Henry Johnson-18
 Mr. William Jarret-124
 Sir John Moore-115
 Mr. John Paige-110
 Edward Rudge *Esq;*-121
 Henry Serle *Esq;*-82
 Mr. William Sedgwick-119
 Mr. Francis Tyssen-119
 Sir James Ward-122

Memorandum, 500 l. Adventure hath but one Vote, and no less then 1000 l. renders any person capable
 of being chosen of the Committees.

The Adventurers are personally to bring in their Votes and not to send them by any other hand, and are desired

Mr. J. H. ...
 Mr. W. H. ...
 Mr. R. H. ...
 Mr. L. H. ...
 Mr. T. H. ...
 Mr. C. H. ...
 Mr. F. H. ...
 Mr. M. H. ...
 Mr. D. H. ...
 Mr. S. H. ...
 Mr. A. H. ...
 Mr. J. H. ...
 Mr. W. H. ...
 Mr. R. H. ...
 Mr. L. H. ...
 Mr. T. H. ...
 Mr. C. H. ...
 Mr. F. H. ...
 Mr. M. H. ...
 Mr. D. H. ...
 Mr. S. H. ...
 Mr. A. H. ...

[illegible]

Richard Stearns Esq.
John Davis Esq.
Henry Stearns Esq.
Henry Stearns Esq.
Sir James Smith Esq.
The Clerk of the Court
Sir James Smith Esq.
Sir James Smith Esq.
Sir James Smith Esq.

[illegible]

Some Considerations concerning the Prejudice which the Scotch Act Establishing a COMPANY to Trade to the East and West-Indies, (with large Priviledges, and on easie Terms) may bring to the English Sugar Plantations, and the Manufactory of Refining Sugar in England, and some means to prevent the same from Scotland and other Nations.

THE present Parliament, both Lords and Commons, having been pleased to take into their Consideration, as matter of great moment, the Businels of Trade in general, and particularly what Inconveniencies and Mischiefs the late Scotch Act may bring to the English *East and West East-India* Trade; no doubt, the Persons concerned in the several parts of those Trades, will severally lay open the Damage which *England* will suffer, by the Scotch and any other Nations Trading to those Parts, (or in the Commodities produced there) on easier and more advantageous Terms than this Kingdom doth; and amongst the rest the Trade of Sugar, which is become so large and beneficial to *England*, deserves not the least Regard: For, whereas we were formerly supplied with that Commodity from *Portugal*, which drew an Over-balance of Money from hence; now, and of late we produce enough, not only to serve our own Consumption, but to export a great over-plus of raw or unpurged Sugar to *Holland*, *Hambro*, and before the War to *France*; and had gained a great Trade in Exporting our White Sugar, the inequality of the Duty, and the advantages given to the Dutch and other Nations, to Refine our own raw Sugars, and to Export the Sugars which come White from the Plantations rendred it unprofitable, whereby the Manufacture here has been discouraged; and will be more so by the Scotch Act and Agents, if not prevented; for already the Scotch are seeking to bribe and intice away our Master-Workmen, and had actually hired one, to whom the Master was forced to advance his Wages 10 *l. per Annum* to keep him.

There needs no Argument to evince the great benefit which the Trade of Sugar has been to this Kingdom; not only by the Riches it has brought in, and the Employment of many Ships and Seamen, but by a Manufacture it has Establish't here at Home, which employs Thousands of People, who are Fed and Cloathed by our own Product, and before used to come from abroad: and which, if due Encouragement were given, would be Exported in great Quantities, to the further Enriching this Nation, and producing many other Advantages.

It is agreed on all hands, That it is an advantage to any Nation to abound with People, especially such as are Laborious and Industrious, they help to consume our own Product, their Labour produces what turns into Money at home or abroad; and the more populous any Nation is, the stronger and better able it is to defend it self against any Foreign Power.

It is also agreed, that the means to promote and encrease any Manufacture in *England*, is to render those employed therein as easy as may be; and especially to take care, if possible, that other Nations have not any Advantage of us; and this has continually been the care of the Crown and the Parliament, as any new Manufacture has been set up here. We have gained upon other Nations in the Manufacture of Silk, &c. which are the Product of other Countries; What then should hinder us from out-doing all others in the Manufacture of our Sugar which is our own Product, and wherein we have in our Power the advantage of all other People? the only reason

I think, which can be assigned is, that as yet this matter has not met with the favourable occasion to be duely Considered in Parliament; for want whereof, other Nations have beaten us out of the Trade of Exporting our Refin'd Sugar; and if the Scotch settle in any Plantation, and produce Sugar, it may become past Remedy, or by a quicker Method by enticing away our Workmen, they will at once Disable us from carrying it on. It is therefore to be seen how the Case stands.

The Case.	Raw or Unpurged Sugar from the Plantations pays Custom for a Hundred Weight,	— 6
	Purged or Clay'd Sugar from the Plantations under the degree of White, the same Custom, } for a Hundred Weight	— 6
	White Sugar from the Plantations; for a Hundred Weight	— 0

Note, Three Hundred Weight of Raw or Muscovado Sugar, is computed to make One hundred Weight of White Sugar.

On Exportation of these Sugars half the Duty is paid back.

On Exportation of White Sugar made in England, a Duty is paid for 100 Weight 6 d.

Whereby it appears, that other Nations have our raw or unpurged Sugar 9 d. per 100 weight cheaper than the English Refiners, which in 100 weight of White Sugar makes 2 s. 3 d. per 100 weight difference; and the White Sugar from the Plantations, paying Inwards 5 s. per 100 weight, and drawing back half on Exportation, pays but 2 s. 6 d. per 100 weight; whereas, if our Refiners Export White Sugar, it stands them in 5 s. per 100 weight Duty; viz. 1 s. 6 d. per 100 weight on the raw Sugar Imported, whereof 300 going to make 100 weight of White makes 4 s. 6 d. and 6 d. per 100 weight paid on Exportation, makes 5 s. per 100 weight: So that on all hands, the English Refiner is under great disadvantage and discouragement, which is further considerably increased by the high Duty of about 18 l. per Ton on Spirits drawn from English made Melasses. And hence it comes to pass, that Foreigners work up our raw Sugars, and furnish with White Loaf Sugar, those Markets which England might, and would highly be our advantage to supply. And it is in some degree as if we should send our Wool abroad to be Manufactured, and thence to be dispersed to Foreign Markets: For it is plain in fact, that now none of our White Loaf Sugar makes more than 100 weight of White Sugar, and the mentioned difficulties which the Refining Trade in England labours under, for the removing which in some measure it is humbly proposed.

1. That (in Case the high Duty on Spirits drawn from English Melasses be continued) a Duty of 4 or 5 s. per 100 weight may be laid upon all Melasses Imported from the Plantations, to be Repaid on Exportation; which will not hurt the Plantations, it being better for the Planters that no Melasses were Exported from thence.

2. That 2 s. 6 d. per 100 weight may be drawn back upon White Sugar made in England, as is upon White Sugar Imported from the Plantations, whereby the Crown will receive no prejudice; for that the more English Refined Sugar is Exported, the greater quantity of White Sugar from the Plantations will be Expended in England, on which the King has the Duty of 5 s. per 100 weight.

3. That nothing be drawn back on Exportation of raw or unpurged Sugar, which will give some small encouragement of working it up here.

4. That whereas Sugars wrought and clayed in the Plantations, (called Purged Sugars) which are under the degree of Whites, pay only 1 s. 6 d. per 100 weight as raw unpurged Sugars; the said Sugars may pay 1 s. 6 d. per 100 only more, which will then make an indifferent equality; and then the Duties will be thus, viz.

On White Sugars ————— 5 s. per C. weight.

On Clay'd Sugars under the degree of White 3 s. per C. weight.

On Raw or Muscovado Sugars ————— 1 s. 6 d. per C. weight.

This will encourage the Refining in England, and encrease the King's Revenue in all probability near 10000 l. per Annum, and without prejudice to any but the Scotch and Foreigners.

*Eleven Queries Humbly tender'd, Relating to
the Bill for Prohibiting the Wearing of East-
India Silks, and Printed and Dyed Calicoes.*

I. **W**HY Should *East-India* Silks and Bengals be prohibited, which to the Nation are three times as cheap as Dutch, French and Italian Silks?

II. Why *East-India* Silks, Bengals and Printed Calicoes, that pay Five times the Freight, and Twenty per Cent. more Custom, than Dutch and Italian Silks?

III. Why *Persia* Silks purchased with English Cloth and Stuffs, more than Dutch, French and Italian Silks bought with our Money?

IV. Why should Painted Calicoes, from *India* be prohibited, when we must in their Room Print Dutch, French, Scotch or German Linnens, which will cost the Nation three times the price?

V. Why should we enrich our Neighbours by Prohibiting *East-India* Silks, and wearing of theirs, when at one time or other, they may employ the costs of those Silks against us?

VI. Why should we interrupt that Trade, which not only affords us the cheapest Commodities in the World, but likewise encourages the Building large Ships, which in cases of necessity may be useful for the defence of this Kingdom?

VII. What advantage will it be to *England*, that her Manufactures (whether at low or high price) are consumed within it self, the Nation being thereby never the Richer?

VIII. Why should we Raise up some Artists to oppress others? For if Spinning and Weaving be English Manufactures, so is Dyeing, Calendering, Stiffning, Glazeing and Printing?

IX. Why should we prohibit the wearing *East-India* Manufactures, which are so cheap, to encourage the wearing our own which are much dearer, and yet give liberty to Export them into other Countreys, where they will have the same effect upon ours there?

X. What encouragement will it be to bring hither those far fetch'd Commodities, when we have no vent for them at Home, but must send them to be blown upon in a Forreign Market?

XI. Why should we Cut off this profitable Trade from the English, and let the Dutch, French, Sweeds and Scotch run away with it? For Trade like the Sea, never loseth Ground in any one place, but she gains it in another, and if checked or restrained takes it flight and carries its Blessings to more Hospitable Countreys.

Eleven Queries Relating
to the Bill, for Prohi-
biting *East-India*
Silks, and Printed
Callicoes.

A N S W E R TO THE Eleven Q U E R I E S

*Humbly tender'd, Relating to the BILL for prohibiting the Wear-
ing of East-India Silks, and Printed and Dyed Callicoes.*

Q U E R I E S.

I. **W**H Y should East-India Silks and Bengalls be prohibited, which to the Nation are three times as cheap as Dutch, French, and Italian Silks?

II. Why East-India Silks, Bengalls and Printed Callicoes, that pay five times the Freight, and Twenty per Cent. more Custom, than Dutch and Italian Silks?

III. Why Persia Silks purchased with English Cloth and Stuffs, more than Dutch, French, and Italian Silks bought with our Money?

IV. Why should painted Callicoes from India be prohibited, when we must in their Room print Dutch, French, Scotch, or German Linnens, which will cost the Nation three times the price?

V. Why should we enrich our Neighbours by Prohibiting East-India Silks, and wearing of theirs, when at one time or other, they may employ the Costs of those Silks against us?

VI. Why should we interrupt that Trade, which not only affords us the cheapest Commodities in the World, but likewise encourages the building large Ships, which in Cases of Necessity may be useful for the defence of this Kingdom?

VII. What advantage will it be to England, that her Manufactures (whether at low or high price) are consumed within it self, the Nation being thereby never the Richer?

VIII. Why should we Raise up some Artists to oppress others? For if Spinning and Weaving be English Manufactures, so is Dying, Calendring, Stiffning, Glazing and Printing?

IX. Why should we prohibit the wearing East-India Manufactures, which are so cheap, to encourage the wearing our own which are much dearer, and yet give liberty to Export them into other Countreys, where they will have the same effect upon ours there?

X. What encouragement will it be to bring hither those far fetch'd Commodities, when we have no vent for them at Home, but must send them to be blown upon in a Foreign Market?

XI. Why should we Cut off this profitable Trade from the English, and let the Dutch, French, Swedes and Scotch run away with it? For Trade like the Sea, never loseth ground in any one place, but she gains it in another, and if checked or restrained, take its flight, and carries its Blessings to more Hospitable Countreys.

A N S W E R S.

I. **T**H E Cheaper they are, the more damage they do to our own Growth and Manufactures, and therefore the more necessary and reasonable to be prohibited.

II. The difference in Custom is not true in Fact; and their great Freight will not recompence the Damage the Nation receives by wearing them instead of its own Manufactures.

III. Persia Silks (so called) are made in the Bay of Bengall, and bought with Money: Dutch, French and Italians are almost all beat out by our own Silks.

IV. Because Floured, Stript and Printed Worstead and half-Silk Stuffs are now worn, (and with English or Irish Linnen may be worn) and supply all the uses of Callicoes, and not Dutch Linnens, &c.

V. This Kingdom (and not our Neighbours) will receive great Advantage, and be enriched thereby, and by that means the better able to support and defend our selves, both at home and abroad.

VI. The first part is answered already in the Answer to the first Query; and as to the Shipping, it may in a great measure be employed in bringing over Raw Silk and other Commodities which may be Manufactured here, and turn to good account to the Nation.

VII. This Nation will be the richer by consuming its own Manufactures, then it will be by consuming Foreign, purchased with our Money, though at very cheap rates.

VIII. That the Printers, &c. are very inconsiderable in number to the Spinsters and Weavers, and some of them now are, and the rest may as well be employed in printing our own, as India Manufactures.

IX. Our own Manufactures are cheaper to the Nation than East-India Manufactures are or can be; and as to the damage they will do us in other Countreys, we are sensible of it, but cannot prevent it; (for if we will not carry them thither, other Nations will); and therefore the more need to hinder it at home.

X. As much as formerly; when that Trade was in a flourishing Condition, Then three parts in four was Exported, as appears by their printed Books; the Bill takes away but part of the home Consumption, which may be supplied by Raw Silks, &c.

XI. If this Trade be profitable, it is only so to some private Persons, and not to the Nation; so better lost than kept. But by this, neither Dutch, French, Swedes or Scotch can be benefitted; so that the Trade loosing Ground, it will be no more than thus, the East-India Company will lose some part of their Trade in Manufactured Goods, and the Nation be great Gainers thereby.

AN ANSWER

TO THE

QUERIES

Relating to the BILL for Restraining
East-India wrongs Silks,
&c. in England.

REASONS

Humbly Offered

For Restraining the Wearing of Wrought Silks, Bengals, and Dyed, Printed, and Stained Callicoes, of the Product and Manufacture of Persia and the East-Indies, in England and our Plantations.

THE Goods Imported from the *East-Indies*, for several Years after the *East-India Company* were first Established, were Drugs, Spices, Salt-petre, &c. and some Course Callico's, which were most Exported again: The Members of that Company being then afraid to adventure on other Manufactured Goods, because they well knew it would prejudice our own, and raise a Storm against the Company, as they often-times declared.

That the *Charter* of the *East-India Company* was Confirmed by King *Charles II.* in the Thirteenth Year of his Reign: and the Law for permitting Bullion to be Exported, was made soon after, at the Solicitation of that Company; and till then, little Silver or Gold was Exported. After that Law was made, begun the great Exportation of Bullion to *India*.

That, in *Anno 72*, or *73* several Artificers, were sent over by the Company, with great quantity of English Patterns, to teach the *Indians* how to Manufacture Goods to make them Vendible in *England*, and the rest of the *European* Markets. After which began the great Trade in Manufactured Goods from the *Indies*.

That this was complained of, and proved before several Lords appointed by King *Charles II.* in *Anno 1680*, or *81*. Whereupon the Company received some Discouragement; but finding great Gain by Wrought Silks, Bengals and Callico's, would not desist Trading in them: upon which great Complaints were made in Parliament, against the growth of the *East-India Trade*.

That about 500000 *l.* in Bullion, and but small quantities of our Manufactures have been Yearly Exported; and vast quantities of Manufactured Goods Imported, for several Years before the War.

That a great part of the *India* Manufactured Goods were spent in *England*, and our Plantations, in the room of our own Manufactures, viz. their Wrought Silks, Bengall's, Painted and Dyed Callico's, in the room of our Silks, Half Silks, Worsted Stuffs, Say's, Perpetuano's, and divers other Commodities, not only for Vestments for both Sexes, but for Hanging of Rooms, Beds, &c.

That

That the *India* Trade was encreased, before the War, to a very great height, and their Manufactures in so great request, that they (from being a Scandal to be worn a few years before) soon after became the general Wear of almost all sorts and degrees of Persons; by which means our own Manufactures were neglected, and our Manufacturers thereby under great discouragement, being not able to carry on their Trades, many were forced to give over, whereby the Poor wanted Employment, the Price of Wool reduced very low, and great quantities of Wool could not be Manufactured: Whereupon the Parliament thought it necessary to make a Law for *Burying in Woollen*, thereby to consume some of the Wool that lay heavy upon the Growers Hand.

That the *Indians* have Provisions and Materials very cheap, and Wages at three Half-pence or two pence a Day; which disables us, and the rest of the *European* Traders, to contend with them; and for this reason, their Trade did encrease apace, until this War; and unless restrained, will most certainly encrease, to the ruining of our best Fabricks, and the vast number of People that have their Livelihood and Dependance thereupon.

That since this War, the *India* Company have laboured under some Discouragements, and but small quantities of their Manufactured Goods, in proportion to what they formerly brought in, have been Imported; by reason thereof, great Encouragement hath been given to the Manufactures of Silk, Half Silk, and Worsted, which have been very much improved in a great variety of Figured, Strip'd, and other sort of Stuffs, which have been made not only in *London*, *Norwich* and *Canterbury*, in much greater quantities than ever; but this Manufacture has now spread it self to *Bristol*, *Newbury*, and divers other Parts of the Kingdom; and will yet encrease, if due Encouragement be given thereto.

That since our Trade hath encreased, greater numbers of Poor have been employed, and greater quantities of English Wool consumed; so that the Price of the Wool is advanced, and the Labour and Wages of the Poor encreased; which enables them to live comfortably, and consume the Product of the Land, to support themselves and Families; which is of great Advantage to the Landlords and Tenants, and the Benefit of the whole Nation.

That in case the *East-India* Stock should be enlarged, and that Trade settled by Act of Parliament, it will be in the power of that Company to ruine our Woollen and Silk Manufactures, and bring down the Price of Wool, and Work-mens Labour and Wages, as low, if not lower, than ever, unless the Wearing of the said Manufactured Goods be prohibited in *England*, and the Plantations.

That such Prohibition would not only encourage our own Manufactures, upon which the Value of Lands, and the Employment of our Poor depends, but prevents the Exportation of much of our Coin, which at this time can be very ill spared; and also prevent many of the Inconveniences feared from the *Scotch East-India Company*.

That since there is a Trade found out to the *Indies*, no Objection can well be made against their Trade in Spices, Drugs, Salt-petre, &c. nor against the Manufactured Goods that are brought in, and again exported to Foreign Markets; because it will be carry'd on by others, if we should neglect it: But certainly it must be accounted very ill Husbandry, and will be of fatal and ruinous consequence, to despise our own Manufactures, and send our Gold and Silver to the *Indies*, from whence it will never return,

to

to purchase Manufactur'd Goods to be consumed at Home, when our Money may be kept here to circulate among our selves; and is so necessary to our Commerce, and payments of our Fleets and Armies, without which, we can neither be rich or safe.

That the great Argument that is used in favour of the *East-India* Company, is, *That although they Export great Quantities of Bullion, yet they bring in much more for the Goods they sell in Foreign Markets.* Supposing their Assertion to be true, this can be no Argument against the prohibiting their Manufactures to be worn in *England*, and our Plantations, but rather an Argument for it; for what is consumed at Home, brings in no Bullion; and if none be consumed at Home, more may be sent Abroad: for it will make the Company more industrious to find out either New Commodities to deal in, or Markets for the vending thereof, whereby they may make their Trade more Profitable to the Nation.

It is also alledged, in favour of the *East-India* Trade, *That there have of late years been great Quantities of English Cloth Exported by the Company.* To which this Answer is to be given, That the Cloth by them Exported more than formerly, is not consumed in *India*, but sent thence to *Persia*; which hinders the *Turkey* Merchants, who formerly used to supply those Markets. So that the *East-India* Company sending away our Cloth, proves no Advantage to us, and is only done to gain a good Opinion, and make the Nation believe that their Trade is not so prejudicial to us as has been represented, or as in reality it is.

That the sending our Money to the *East-Indies*, to purchase Goods perfectly Manufactured there, may Advance Lands, Enrich the People, Employ the Poor in *India*: But such as are spent here, in the room of our own Manufactures, must have the quite contrary effect with us.

Whether it be for the Interest of *England*, to Settle the *East-India* Trade, without Restrictions, is humbly submitted to the Consideration of the *Parliament*.

REASONS

Against Wearing of

India Wrought Silks,

Bengals, and Calicoes,

In England, and the Plantations.

The *WEAVERS* of *London* do humbly offer to the serious Consideration of both Houses of Parliament;

That this Kingdom of England will sustain great Evils and Damage by enjoying the Wear of Woollen Manufactures and Leather, both by Men, Women, and Children, by a Law; and so consequently restraining the Wear of Silks and Hair Stuffs manufactured in England; And that great benefit may ensue to the English Nation, by prohibiting the Use and Wear of Silks and Stuffs Foreign manufactur'd, appears by these following Particulars, viz.

THE *Restraint* of wearing Silks, and Stuffs made of *Mohair Yarn* manufactured in *England*, will necessarily impoverish and depopulate the Nation, there being no Trades in *England* that imploy so many People as those relating to the Manufacturing of Silk and Hair; for upon the most modest computation they are judged to be above Three hundred thousand Souls *Weavers, Throwsters, Windsters, Dyers*, and other Dependents thereupon, that do subsist thereby, and that have no other way of Livelyhood; and a great part of these have served seven years Apprentiship to their several Trades, according to the Laws of this Nation, (which makes their Trades a Freehold and Inheritance) and have Families depend upon them. Now if by *Law* there should be any *Restraint* of wearing *English made Silks and Hair Stuffs* for any part of the Year, they would be deprived of their said Freehold and Inheritance, and must of necessity not only be impoverished, but want bread in one year, nay the greatest part of them in one Months time, they having nothing but from hand to mouth, and what they get by their daily Labour to supply their daily Wants; and consequently the greatest part of them must be necessitated in a short time either to take rude and desperate courses, or transport themselves into Foreign Parts to get their Bread; there being no other Employment (either Handicraft or others) that can receive one fourth part of so great a Number, considering that the *Old and Young* are hereby employed, and cannot otherwise, but be chargable to the places of their Abode.

If it be objected, that this *Restraint* is intended but for five Months in the Year, and therefore cannot have such dismal Effects as are before mentioned: For Answer it is said, That these five Months *Restraint* of wearing them will take off the Employment of the Manufacturers thereof eight Months in the Year, and in little time amount to little less than a total Prohibition of them; for that the persons that wear *English made Silks and Hair Stuffs* are generally of the best Quality, and all of them either Leaders or Followers of the newest Modes and Fashions, and therefore it cannot be supposed that they will buy Silk Garments to lay by them all the Winter to wear in Spring, for that then newer Modes and Fashions will come in, and there cannot be allowed less (one with another) than three or four Months for them to wear out a Silk Garment: So that take the five Months in the Year wherein they are not to be worn at all, and the three or four Months before, which must be allowed for the wearing of those they have already bought, there will not remain above three or four Months at most for the Manufacturers to sell their Silks and Stuffs; which amounts to little less than a total Prohibition, for this reason, for that the Merchants either cannot, or at least will not, give credit to the *Weaver or Throwster* the Year round; and if they should, yet is there not one *Weaver or Throwster* in a thousand, that is able to supply their *Workmen and Windsters* with Money so long time, without Returns of Money for their Commodities, So that it is manifest notwithstanding this Objection, the forementioned mischiefs of Poverty and Depopulation must ensue upon it.

And if it be objected, That it is not intended to restrain the wear of Stuffs made of *Mohair Yarn*, commonly called *Chamlets*, or other Stuffs, whereof the Woof or Warp shall be of *Mohair Yarn*; This must be acknowledged to be so, but withall, these *Chamlets* and Stuffs are limited to be used for Cloaks and Coats for Men only, which do not work up the fourth Part of the *Mohair Yarns* imported, nor do they imploy one sixth Part of the Hands that *Mohair Yarns* would imploy; for it is to be noted, that the several Commodities hereafter named, viz.

<i>Barratin's</i>	<i>Crispiana's</i>	<i>Calamantoes</i>	<i>Farrendines</i>
<i>Prunella's</i>	<i>Tamaleta's</i>	<i>Mohairs</i>	<i>Morella's</i>

and divers other Stuffs are made up of three Parts of *Mohair Yarn*, and but one Part of Silk; and these are chiefly for the use of Women and Children in the Winter season, who are not allowed to wear the same.

That as this will impoverish the Manufacturers of *Silk and Hair Stuffs*, so it will also diminish the consumption of *Wooll*, and impoverish the Manufacturers thereof, and consequently cause yet a greater Depopulation of the Nation.

Because the greatest part of our Cloths and Stuffs made here of *English Wooll* are transported beyond the Seas, and chiefly to *Turky*; in exchange whereof the Merchants bring *raw Silks and Mohair Tarn*, which sets so many thousand people to work again; and if the Consumption of *Silk and Hair* be abated in *England*, as it must needs be by the *Restraint* of the Wear thereof, the Exportation of Cloth must needs abate proportionably thereunto, for that there is little other Commodities proper for *England* to be had there in exchange for our Cloths; so that whereas the *Turky Company* in particular have of late exported twenty five or thirty thousand Cloths in a Year, they may be reduced to ten or twelve thousand, and by degrees to little or nothing; and consequently there will be eighteen or twenty thousand Cloths lie on the Clothiers hands in one Year more than they can vend; and that there will be such an Abatement in the Exportation of *English Cloths*, if *English made Silks and Hair Stuffs* be not allowed to be worn five Moneths in the Year, will appear not onely from the former Argument, that there are little other Commodities to exchange in *Turky* for them but *Silk and Hair*; but also because the Winter Season, wherein these *Silks and Stuffs* are prohibited to be worn, is the chief time for the Consumption of *Silk and Hair Stuffs*, for that the richest *Silks and Stuffs* are worn in that season, and is the principal time for the Consumption of them. And if this be true, (as most certain it is) that this will cause so great an Abatement in the Exportation of our Cloths made of *English Wooll*, what miserable Poverty and Desolation will it bring upon the Manufacturers of the Staple Commodity of this Nation, and in little time force them also to transport themselves to Foreign Parts, to the great Depopulation, Dishonour, and Danger of the Nation; for hereby there will not be People sufficient to eat up the Corn, nor strength to defend the Nation.

If it be objected, That the enjoyning the wearing of Woollen Manufacture five Months in the Year, will answer the Consumption of Wooll that is abated in the Exportations: It is answered, That it had need exceed it three times over; for that the making 60000 Cloths in a Year more than now is, will not set so many people at work, as the other will throw out of work; and if it could be supposed that there would be vent for so many more, it is presumed there would not be found Wooll enough to make them, it being now somewhat a scarce Commodity, and raised in price a third part to what it was some years past. So that indeed at this time there is no just cause to complain of the want of Consumption of Wooll, it being a good scarce and ready money Commodity; but that the *Restraint of Silk and Hair Stuffs*, and the enjoyning the Wear of Woollen, will neither increase the Consumption of it to such a degree, nor yet answerable to the Abatement of the Exportation of it by 15 or 20000 Clothes *per annum*, is proved thus; because the Nobility, Gentry, and better sort of Tradesmen, will not wear our coarse Cloths made of *English Wooll* onely, but fine *Dutch Cloth*, and Cloth made of *Spanish Wooll*, which in some of the finest Cloths have not above five or six pounds of *English Wooll* in a whole Cloth, as the Makers of fine Cloths will acknowledge; so that little *English Wooll* will be consumed by them that use to wear Silks and Stuffs, and on the other hand the poor Manufacturers both of *Woollen, Silk, and Hair*, they generally wear our coarse Cloths and Stuffs made all of *English Wooll*, and these being either impoverished hereby that they cannot cloath themselves but with Rags, or be forc'd beyond the Seas, must necessarily cause a far less Consumption of our *English Wooll*. For it cannot be supposed that the expence of *English Wooll* in fine Cloths, can answer to the loss of that expence which is now worn by these poor Creatures. So that indeed the expence of *English Wooll* will by this means be abated in *England* not onely so much, but much more than what the Abatements of the Exportations of our Woollen Manufactures amount unto, by means of such a *Restraint* of the one, and enjoyning the other.

That by *Restraint* of the Wear of any part of *Silk*, the Consumption of *Wooll* must needs be lessen'd, for that the several Stuffs hereafter mentioned, *viz.*

<i>Bombazines</i>	<i>Virgins Beauty</i>	<i>Worsted Barratines</i>
<i>Anthorines</i>	<i>Drafts of all sorts</i>	<i>Glassamines</i>
<i>Silk Sayes</i>	<i>Druggets of all sorts</i>	<i>Katherina's</i>
<i>Crape</i>	<i>Silk Calamantoes</i>	<i>Tameenes</i>
<i>Silk Masquerades</i>	<i>Silk Gloriosa's of all sorts</i>	<i>Estameenes</i>
<i>Stript Cheney's</i>	<i>Silk Shades</i>	<i>Effegenes</i>

and all or most of *Norwich Stuffs*, with great numbers of other Stuffs, too many to be here inserted, having but one part of *Silk* in them, and nine parts of *Worsted*, which is our *English Sheeps Wooll*, which through the Ingenuity of the *Weavers* and others concern'd therein, are made very acceptable for the use and wearing of divers persons in the Winter Season; yet because of that little part of *Silk* in them, cannot then be worn in Apparel, to the lessening

the Consumption of Wooll, and to the taking away the chief part of the Trade and Employment of many thousand persons.

This *Injunction* of the one, and *Restraint* of the other, will much depress the Protestant, and advance the Papal Interest, not only in *England*, but throughout *Europe*; and were it not but that by the unanimous Votes of this present *Protestant Parliament*, wherein (to the chearing of *English Hearts*) they have manifested so much zeal for the *Protestant Interest*, and the Rights and Privileges of *Englishmen*, it would cause great suspicion of ill designs; for there is nothing more conducing to the destruction of the *Protestant Religion*, and the advancement of *Popery*, than the disuniting of the Hearts and Affections of the *English people*, who are generally *Protestants*, and the best sort of *Protestants*. And this the *Jesuits* have not been wanting by all means to effect, and there is nothing more proper thereunto, than to bring off the Affections of the People from the Love of *Parliaments* by any means whatsoever, which they know are the greatest Anticipation and Obstruction of their damnable designs; but through the mercy of God they have in a great measure been hitherto prevented, and it's hoped yet will, by a timely prospect of those things that may cause it. And though it cannot be thought, that any true *Englishman* would knowingly countenance, but detest such designs; yet it is feared if such an Act should pass, it would not only alienate the Affections of many thousand *Protestants*, by exposing them to Want and Penury, and to beg their Bread, and seek it in other Countries; but also would make this great and populous Nation, (which at present under God is the Fortress of the *Protestant Religion*) indefensible against the Papal designs, by scattering up and down in other parts of the World, those that are ready at all times, and best adapted to defend it, and put them upon a temptation by their necessities and dwelling amongst them to turn Papists. And this also in a short time will carry away the Trade of the Nation (which is now increasing and flourishing) to other parts of the World that are generally our Enemies; to the utter ruine of the whole Nation, both in Trade and Navigation, and the sacred Religion thereof. And of what evil consequence this will be to the Nobility and Gentry, by bringing down the price of their Lands, may easily be conceived by an ordinary Capacity.

Again, If this *Injunction* of the one, and *Restraint* of the other, do pass into a Law, it will not only destroy the most chief and principal Manufacture of the Nation, whereby so many Thousand Native *Protestants* get their livelihood and subsistence, but (which is considerable) it may truly be called the *Protestant Trade*, for it sets to work and employs most of the Strangers and Foreign *Protestants* that fly from the tyrannical Persecutions of the *Papist* other Countries, and They must be forced also to return again; for it is judged that Parts of ten of the *Protestant* Strangers that comes over into *England*, are employ Trade of *Silk* and *Hair*, to their great comfort both of Soul and Body: And the *London* do freely receive them, and that in so great numbers, that a very great *Silk* and *Hair-weaving* Trade is managed by them and their Dependants. And *Silk* and *Hair* Trade encouraged, as it's hoped it will by this *Parliament*, there might receive 100000 more into the Trade, so beneficial is it to *England*, and so considerable to the strength of the *Protestant Interest*.

But now if it shall please the *Parliament* instead of *restraining* the wear of our own Manufactures, to *prohibit* the wearing of *Silks* and *Stuffs* Manufactured in Foreign Parts, this would certainly enrich and people the Nation, and cause a greater Consumption of Wool, as also advance and strengthen the Interest of the *Protestant Religion*.

It will enrich and people the Nation, for that a great deal of the Money that is sent out of the Nation to purchase the *Silks* and *Stuffs* Foreign Manufactured, will be kept among us; as also all that Money that is paid to Workmen abroad for the Manufacturing of these *Silks* and *Stuffs*, will be earned by the Natives and Strangers in *England*, and so make way for the Employment of many Thousands more than is in the Nation.

It will also increase the Consumption of *English Wool* abundantly, for that there being more expence of *Silk*, because of the Manufacturing of those *Silks* here that use to come from other Parts, there will be also far greater quantities of Cloths made of *English Wool* exported in exchange for *Silk*; and besides the expence of *English Wool* will not only be increased by the exportation of more Cloths, but a great deal more than is will be worn in *England*, and the Plantations belonging thereunto, by this means; for that Foreign *Silks* that come ready wrought from other Parts, especially from *Holland*, *France*, and *East-India*, with their painted Calicoes, are generally slight and very cheap, and set up the meaner sort of People (as Maid-Servants, and others) in the garbs of Gentry, which otherwise would wear the decent, useful, and profitable wear of Cloth, Kerfies, and other *Stuffs* made of Wool, as they would also do in the Plantations, for that our *English Silks* being generally rich and well made *Silks*, they cannot so well go to the price of them, and that this prohibition of Foreign-wrought *Silks* will certainly promote the Consumption of Wool, is manifest by Experience; for since the late good Act was made for the prohibiting of *French Silks*, (which

(which it's hoped this *Parliament* will renew) there has been greater quantities of raw Silk imported, as also greater quantities of Woollen Cloths exported, than was in former years; besides, greater numbers of People employed, both Native and Foreign *Protestants*, to the great benefit of the Nation; which expence of *English* Wool has been chiefly occasioned from this cause, that more Silks has been made here in that time than before; which is an undeniable Argument to prove, that the more Silks are worn in *England* if Manufactured here, the greater is the Consumption of *English* Wool, for such person as wears a Silk Garment, doth certainly expend more *English* Wool (that being the return of Woollen Cloth) than twenty Gentlemen that wears Cloth made of *Spanish* Wool, and fine *Dutch* Cloths: And in all probability, if Silks Manufactured here were encouraged, and Silks Foreign made prohibited to be worn, it would reduce and bring back the whole Trade of the Woollen Manufacture into *England* in a little time, by preventing the exportation of Wool, for if Wool yeild as good or better price here than it doth in other Parts, as it will do if there be more occasion for it, it will not be transported as now it is to *France* and *Holland*, by which means they gain a considerable share of our Woollen Trade, to their great benefit both at home and abroad, and to our great loss and detriment.

This must needs corroborate and strengthen the Interest of the *Protestant Religion*, for that this Nation being the chief of all the *Protestant* Countries, the Riches and Populoufness of it must needs strengthen it, as well as the Unity of them one unto the other, and this will certainly cause the Nation to flourish both in Riches and People, and through the Mercy and Blessing of God, make us yet more formidable and strong against our implacable Enemies, by enabling of us not only to defend our selves against them, but to root *Popery* out of this Nation, and the rest of His Majesties Dominions.

For these Reasons, and many others that may be given, it is humbly prayed, That the Parliament would be pleased to lay aside that Bill which would restrain the wearing of Silks, and Stuffs Manufactured in *England*, which are so beneficial, and instead thereof, order a Bill to be brought in for the prohibiting the importation and wearing of Silks and Stuffs Manufactured in Foreign Parts, which are so plainly detrimental to the Interest of *England*: And the English Artists shall continue to pray, That as this Parliament have begun, so God would honour them so far, as to finish the deliverance of this Nation from *Popery*, and Slavery the effect of it.

F I N I S.

Weavers of LONDON.

*An ANSWER to the most Material Objections against
the Bill for Restraining the East-India Wrought Silks, &c.
Humbly offered to the Consideration of the Lords.*

1699

Obj. **T**HAT Trade is in its Nature free, finds its own Channel, and best directs its own Course.

Ans. All trading Nations have, and do at this Day put a restraint upon Trade according as their Circumstances require: The French have many Years since, by extraordinary Impositions, prohibited all our Woollen Manufactures, and by that means have set them up in their own Country, to their great Advantage. The Dutch, who are little more than Carriers of Goods from one Country to another, yet do often prohibit, and for Instance, have by great Impositions prohibited our Dyed Woollen Manufactures, by which means they have gained that profitable Employment. The Venetians have prohibited our Cloth: The Swedes and Danes the like. The French have by severe Edicts prohibited all Indian Silks, Bengalls, and Painted Calicoes; and a Multitude of Instances might be given of this Nature. Our own Statute-Books are full of them; the Act of Navigation, and the Act for Preventing the Exportation of Wooll have been, and are of infinite Benefit to this Kingdom.

Obj. That the East-India Trade is greatly beneficial to England.

Ans. If what the Writers for the East-India Company have asserted be true, That Three Parts of Four of the whole imported have been again exported to Foreign Parts, or if what the late Author of the Essay on the East-India Trade asserts be true, That one half has been exported and has brought in 600000 l. more than the prime Cost in India, then this Trade, in that Respect, may well be accounted a profitable Trade to this Nation: But this, though often asserted, has not been made appear in such manner as a Business of so great a concern to the East-India Company ought, or might have been; and we have great Reason to believe that no such Quantities are, or ever were exported; But supposing that great Quantities were exported, this Bill does not extend to hinder that Trade.

Obj. That it must be granted that the East-India Trade in General is prejudicial to Europe, and if all by common Consent would agree to deal no more with them, it would save the Expence of a great Treasure; but since that cannot be done, it would be Egregious Folly in us to quit it.

Ans. The Reason why the East-India Trade is prejudicial, is, because we draw from thence nothing of solid use, Materials to support Luxury, Perishable Commodities, and send thither Gold and Silver, which is there buried and never returns, and the Burden of this bears hard only on the Countries which consume them, as the Author of the Essay has very well observed, and from thence infer'd, That the French did wisely to prohibit. Now if this be true, as undoubtedly it is, there cannot be greater or more cogent Arguments for the passing this Bill, which is not to destroy the whole Trade, but only part of that which their own Advocate acknowledge is very hard upon us, who are the Consumers.

Obj. The Bill now proposed will be absolutely destructive to the East-India Trade, and should we quit the Hold we have in India, the Dutch will undoubtedly ingross the whole, which will be of dangerous Consequence.

Ans. That what by this Bill is to be restrained cannot be computed to above one half of the home Consumption, and the whole is accounted, by the Author of the Essay, but one half of the Trade; so that at most it will be lessen'd but one Fourth Part, which by the Addition that may be made by bringing home Raw-Silks, Cotton Yarn, &c. may in a great measure be made good; And why Three Parts and more should not be carry'd on without the remainder, is very hard for us to imagine. The French have prohibited all Wrought Silks, Bengalls and Printed Calicoes; and yet they carry on their East-India Trade: and in case the East-India Company, either through Poverty or any other Reasons, should not be able or willing to carry it on, there are Merchants enough in England to take it up: But if we cannot trade there without the Consent of the Dutch, who are now very powerful and can bring together 40 strong Frigats (as the Author of the Essay tells us) which is much more than we are able or can pretend to do, they may as easily beat us out of the whole as of what will be still left. Therefore the best way as we humbly conceive to secure us from those Fears, is, to keep our Treasure to employ our own people, and increase our strength at home.

Obj. The Company send great quantities of our Manufactures, and have in return Wrought Silks.

Ans. The Company are obliged to send 100000 l. worth of our Manufactures, but have not done it; for by Accounts taken out of the Custom-house Books, there cannot be found 100000 l. worth in Two years last past, and not 20000 l. worth last year, and how much of this has been really Exported and sent to India we know not, but have great reason to believe that great Quantities were either not shipped off, or not sent thither, but to Spain or other Parts where they take in Bullion; for this is most certain that the Indians wear none, or so little of our Manufactures as is not worth mentioning: 'Tis true that since the Company have been obliged they have sent some Cloth, which they have sold in the Gulph of Persia, and brought in returns Raw Silk, which have been wrought up by the

the Indians in the Bay of Bengall into silks commonly called *Persian Taffeties*, and the like, and from thence brought to England, whereas formerly the *Turkey Merchants* used to supply the *Persians* with cloth, and brought in Return *Raw Silk*, and might do so again if the Trade were turned into its old Channel.

Obj. That no Country Manufactures are made so dear as the English, and if we would have a Trade we must make our Manufactures cheaper.

Ans. To this we think we cannot give a better Answer than what Sir *Jos. Child* gave in the like Case, which we find in the Preface of his Book called *A Discourse on Trade*, his Words are these, I affirm and can prove he's mistaken in Fact; for the Dutch, with whom we principally contend in Trade, give generally more Wages for all their Manufactures, by at least Two Pence in the Shilling, than the English. And adds farther, That wheresoever Wages are high universally throughout the whole World, it is an infallible Evidence of the Riches of that Country: and wherever Wages for Labour runs low, it's a Proof of the Poverty of that Place. That it is multitude of People and good Laws, such as cause an increase of People, that principally enrich any Country: And if we retrench (by Law) the Labour of our People, we drive them from us to other Countries that give better Rates, and so the Dutch have drained us of our Seamen and Woollen Manufacturers: And we the French of their Artificers and Silk Manufacturers. And in Pag. 175. discoursing of the ways of enlarging our Trade, among many others, he gives this Advice, That it's our Interest by Example, and otherwise not distastful, above all kinds of Commodities to prevent as much as may be the Importation of Foreign Manufactures, and to encourage those Trades most that vend most of our Manufactures, and supply us with Materials to be further Manufactured.

Obj. That we want Hands, not Manufactures in England, and Laws to compel the Poor to work and therefore want more an Act to set up publick Work-houses to force them that are not willing.

Ans. as the Case now stands, we have Hands more than sufficient to carry on the Manufactures which the *East-India Trade* leaves us; but if this Bill pass we have great Reason to believe that in a very short time, Employment will be found for a great number of those now out of work, and for some of the 1200000 which the Author of the Essay says, he thinks there are now receiving Alms in this Kingdom. It were to be wished that there were Publick Workhouses for the Employment of the unwilling Poor; but before they can be employ'd in such Places it will be necessary to know how the Manufactures can be disposed: And with Submission, we humbly conceive there can be no better way found for their vent than by restraining the Expence of these Foreign Commodities, and that this will be greatly for the Interest of this Kingdom. To confirm us in this Opinion, we have the Judgment of Sir *Jos. Child*, that great Champion for the *India Cause*, who in the Preface of his Book of Trade says, That the Expence of Foreign Commodities, especially Foreign Manufactures, is the worst Expence a Nation can be inclinable to, and therefore ought to be prevented as much as possible.

Obj. That it's the Interest of this Nation to have our own Wooll cheap, and cheaply manufactured, whereby we may be enabled to under-sell all Nations, and discourage all People to set it up.

Ans. To do this we must bring down the Price of Wool and Workmanship considerably, and then Provisions must fall in Proportion to answer the Wages, or else the Poor cannot purchase them; and if so, Rents must abate, and when this is done, other Nations who contend with us in our Manufactures must do likewise, and after all this, the Indian that works for a Penny a Day, will be able to undersell us all; so that after all our reducing, we are not like to undersell all Nations, unless we should send our Wooll to India to be manufactur'd.

Obj. That the home Consumption is no Advantage to the Nation.

Ans. If a Penny saved be the surest Penny got, then the saving our Pence by the Home Consumption of our own, instead of expending them for Foreign Manufactures, must certainly be greatly for the Advantage of this Kingdom.

Obj. It's the Interest of this Nation to wear East India Goods, which are very Cheap, and to Export our own which are much dearer.

Ans. If we could find a Foreign Market for our own Manufactures, this Objection would be of force, but (with submission we say) that this is impossible; for it is very well known, that all Foreign Markets have been plentifully supplied with as much of our Woollen Manufactures as could be vend'd, and generally over-stocked; and yet notwithstanding our Exporters do not carry off above one third part, (as the Persons concern'd in the *Ant-nags*, who best know how much is made, have oft-times asserted) and in case a stop be not put to the *East India Trade*, our Export must be less; for by reason of the great ware of *Muslings* and *Callicoes*, we have already lost the greatest part of our Trade for Woollen Cloaths, &c. to *Germany*, *Silesia*, &c. from whence we had formerly great quantities of *Linnens*, but when we could no longer take their Linnens, they were forced to set up a Manufacture of Woollen, by which we have almost wholly lost that profitable Trade. We have now a Trade with *Spain*, *Italy*, and *Turky*, from whence we Import great quantities of *Wool*, *Raw Silk*, and *Grogern-yarn*, but if we must wear *East India Manufactures*, we cannot use their Silk; and if so, it's reasonable to conclude, that they must shortly follow the example of the *Germans*. As to our *Plantations* and *Ireland*, to which we send great quantities of our Manufactures, if the *East India Silks*, &c. are the Mode here, they will be so there; the orders that are sent from thence, being to send over such Manufactures, as are most Fashionable

onable in England ; so that instead of a greater Exportation, we shall almost wholly lose what we now have. But in case it were possible to vend more, we could make much greater quantities, as we did last year, when there was a considerable demand for them.

Obj. That if we do not use these India Goods, they will be carried to other places, where we now send our Manufactures, and be there used instead of them.

Ans. If this be true, then the East-India Trade will not receive so great Prejudice as is pretended ; but this is fallacious, for the Exporters always send to furnish all foreign Markets with what they want ; and we are very sensible, that they have and will be sufficiently supplied with these India Manufactures, which will very much obstruct our Trade, and therefore we humbly conceive its highly Reasonable this Bill should pass, that seeing the Mischief they will do us in foreign Markets cannot be prevented, we may in some measure be helped, by preventing our falling into the same Mischief at home.

Obj. That these India Manufactures do not much hinder the Consumption of our own Manufactures, but chiefly those of Italy, France, and Holland.

Ans. They do directly hinder the Consumption of vast Quantities of our own Manufactures, as the Norwich, London, Canterbury Antherines, and other sorts of Stuffs ; as also the Manufactures made in Bristol, Kettering, Sudbury, Stowmarket, Kendal, and divers other places in this Kingdom ; and they do and will in a great Measure, destroy all our Silk Manufactures, which of late are brought to such perfection, as better Silks are not made in any part of the World, and are cheaper to us than any can come from the fore-mentioned Countries, and have almost wholly beat them out of use. So that of late Years there has been no considerable Quantities Imported, except black Lustreings, Alamodes, and Velvets, for which Use the India Silks will not serve ; so that the India Manufactures are directly opposite and destructive to our own.

Obj. That Silk is a Manufacture of foreign Extract, and if the Wearing of Silk could be Abolished, it would be Beneficial to the Kingdom.

Ans. That the Abolishing of all foreign wrought Silks, that are the Returns of our Money, would undoubtedly be Beneficial to the Kingdom ; and it is that we now only Contend for. But we do assert, and plainly demonstrate, That the wearing of Silks, which are Manufactured here of such Raw Silk as are the Returns of our Woollen, and other Manufactures Exported (as the Italian and Turkey Silks are) is much more Beneficial to this Kingdom, then if we wear them not, for by this means we employ double the number of People we should do, if we were Clad in our own Manufactures.

Obj. That if we take not these Goods, the Indians will let us have no Salt-petre, Muslins, White Calicoes, Pepper, Drugs, Raw Silks, and other Goods we want.

Ans. This is such an Objection as scarce ever was made before by Mankind ; 'tis just as if we should say, we will not let the Venetians and other Nations we Trade with, have our Lead, Tym, &c. because they will not take our Cloth. The French have Prohibited all their Silks and Painted Calicoes above ten Years past, yet have ever since Traded with the Indians for these Commodities, and we believe never yet wanted Salt-petre, &c. and why they should refuse us these Goods is hard to imagine.

Obj. If this Bill pass, it will be to the Advantage of the Scotch and Dutch, who will bring in these India Goods among us at a much dearer Rate.

Ans. One would think in common Reason, there cannot be a more effectual Course taken to hinder that, than by Prohibiting the wearing of them : For if they may be freely worn, the Scotch and Dutch will have a great Advantage, because they pay little or no Duty to what our East-India Merchants must pay ; and the very hopes, that the Persons who were concerned in promoting the Scotch Company, had of vending the Wrought Manufactures in England, was, as we have good Reasons to believe, one great cause for the setting up that Trade. For this is certain, that some of the most zealous Promoters of that Company, are the greatest Sticklers against this Bill.

Obj. That the Passing this Bill will discourage Navigation.

Ans. This is a very strange Objection, For one Ship of 500 Tons Freight with these Goods will bring in above 1,000,000, £ worth, at but 20 s. per pound, which is a moderate Value ; many of these Silks being worth 3 and 4 l. per pound, so that if this single Freight were worn here, it will ruine above twenty times as much Shipping, which is employed in the Coastling Trade, to furnish the English Manufacturers, and their dependance with Coles, Corn, Butter, Cheese, and other Necessaries, as is easie to be more fully demonstrated.

Obj. If there be a multitude of Hands want Work, the Herring Fishery would employ them.

Ans. The Men, Women, and Children, that are employed in the Woollen and Silk Manufactures, are very unfit to catch Fish : But since it is objected, That if this Bill pass it will discourage Navigation, here's a proper Salvo for that Sore, let the Merchants employ their Stock, and the Seamen their time, to catch these Herrings, and then we are very sure they would be much better employed for the Advantage of the Nation than they now are.

Obj. That if the East India Manufactures did greatly prejudice our own, it is not adviseable they should be Prohibited in this time of War, because of the Companies great Losses and Misfortunes, and their want of Money.

Ans. That the Company have met with great Losses must needs be granted, and that

so great a Treasure fell into the Enemies hands, has been of very ill Consequence to the Nation, and none knows but such Misfortunes may again attend them, and therefore the less Trade of this kind in so dangerous a time, the better for the Nation; If they want Money so do the English Manufacturers, and whether the Money we now have to Trade with shall be sent out to purchase Goods fully Manufactured for our own Consumption, which may fall into the Enemies Hands, or employed to carry on our own Manufactures, we think, with humble Submission, is no hard question to be resolved; for nothing is more visible, than that the *East India* Manufactures that have been lately Imported, takes away great quantities of our Money, which would otherwise be employed in the purchasing of our own *Silks and Stuffs*, and thereby give Employment and Incouragement to many Thousand Families, who are now in a starving condition.

Obj. *The Clause in the Bill which lays the Proof on the Retailers is very unreasonable.*

Ans. Without this the whole Bill will be rendered ineffectual, and therefore the like Clauses has been incerted in all Acts of this Nature (as in our Prohibition of *French Silks*, &c.)

Obj. *That if this Bill pass, it will destroy the Credit of the Nation, and greatly Injure those who have lent Money upon the Customs of the East India Goods.*

Ans. The Customs that are given for the Security of Moneys lent by the persons complaining (which for the most part are *Linnen Drapers* and *East India* men) consists not only of *East India* Goods, but also of *Wines, Vinegar, Brandy, Tobacco*, all *Linnens, Wood, Iron, Oyl, Flax, Hemp, Paper*, and abundance of other Commodities, too numerous to be here incerted; and the whole *East India* Trade has hitherto raised but a very inconsiderable part of the said Customs, yet the Security has been well answered. Now in case the Customs should be increased by a greater quantity of *East India* wrought Silks, which must be worn here, they will destroy our own Manufactures, and thereby Impoverish not only our Manufacturers, and their dependants, but the Nation in general, by which means they will be disabled from consuming the *Wines, Brandy, Tobacco*, and other Merchandize, which will, (as we have great reason to believe) much more weaken the same Security, then this Bill cando; And not only so, but much lessen the Excise of *Beer and Ale*, and other the *Revenues and Taxes* which are given to support a *Just and Necessary War*, for the preservation of our *Lives, Liberties, and Properties*.

AN ANSWER
 to the most
 Material Objections
 against the BILL
 For Restraining East-India
 Wrought Silks, &c.

New East-India Companies
REASONS,

Offer'd Anno 1698.

Contradictory.

To their REASONS

Offer'd Anno 1699.

9
REASONS Offer'd by the New East-India
Company, for Passing the Bill; for Raising Two
Millions, with the Benefit of the Trade to India,
in the Year 1698.

1. **T**HAT a Joynt-Stock Exclusive of all others, was a Monopoly,
infringing the Right of Trade, due to all Free-Born English
Men.

2. That the *Old Company* were Beggars, and under such Poor Circum-
stances, as not to be able, to carry on the Trade: By which the Nation
was dishonour'd, and the Trade in great danger of being lost.

3. That nothing under a Stock of Two Millions, was sufficient to
carry on the *East-India* Trade.

4. That the Forts and Garrisons were a perfect Lumber and Trum-
pety, and absolutely useless to the Trade, and that if They were in
their hands, They would demolish them.

5. That their Debts in *India* were so great, and their Credit so in-
tirely lost, That their pretended Stock was so far from being of any
Value, that it was 20 per Cent. worse than nothing.

6. That the *Old Company* were such Beggars, Bankrupts and Knaves,
They could never think of having any thing to do with them.

And further, the *New Company* have always alledged, Th
pital Stock of their own in hand, (without borrowing, or m
to carry on the Trade, for the Honour and Interest of the Na

But now it is well known, That the *New East-India Comp*
have not Traded with any Stock, but such as They have bo
Annum out of such borrowed Money, before their Ships we

These are the Contradictions, with which They ha
if they may pass for Reasons, to both their Purposes
most miserable.

R E A S O N S now Offer'd by the New East-India Company, against the Bill, for continuing the Old East-India Company a Corporation, in this present Year, 1699.

1. **B**UT now They say, That to carry on the Trade, otherwise than in a Joynt-Stock, Exclusive of all others, is Impracticable, and will tend to the losing the Trade to the Nation, and the destruction of our home Manufactures.

2. But now They say, That the *Old Company* have Exported since that time, Effects to above a Million, and have, and will bring in such quantities of *Indian Goods*, as will tend to ruine the *English Manufactures*.

3. But now They say, That the 315000 *l.* Subscribed by the *Old Company*, will carry on Yearly above half the Trade; By which, They who have Subscribed the Remainder of the Two Millions, will be deprived of the Benefit of the Trade, in proportion to their Subscription.

4. But now They say, That the *Old Company* having the benefit of the Forts and Castles, are thereby in Possession of the Trade, and consequently must Ruine them, If the Bill for continuing the *Old Company* a Corporation, should pass: By which, They do allow, the said Forts and Garrisons to be absolutely necessary.

5. But now They say, That the *Old Company* have by their Money and Credit, Purchased such Vast Quantities of Goods in *India*, as to enhance the Price there, and lower them at home: And that by the Passing of this Bill, The *Old Company* will be put into a better Condition than the *New*, both Abroad and at Home.

6. But now the *New Company* say, They have used all their Endeavours, and are ready, upon all Occasions, to shew their Willingness to unite with the *Old*.

1. That an *East-India Company*, ought always to have a Care for making any Dividends out of the Principal Stock) sufficient for the Nation.

Company, have been so far from pursuing this Rule, That They have borrowed at Interest, and even divided 6 per Cent. per Annum were sent out.

They have Treated the *Old East-India Company*, And proposed, The *Old East-India Company* are of all Men



Prince Butler's Tale :

REPRESENTING

The State of the *Wooll-Case*, or the *East-India Case*
truly Stated.

The Argument.

Part I.

*Shows why in Dogrel Verse this Tale
Was first begun o'r Pot of Ale ;
Shows Rise, and Progress of the Trade
To India drove, and Who 'twas made
The first steps to our Wooll Trades ruin,
And how it prov'd to Folks undoing ;
What done to stop its further growth,
And how those Measures came to nought ;*

*How Golden Fleece lay very dead ;
How Act for Burying it was made ;
And how, if we were truly Wise,
We should their Trangums all despise ;
Our Money save, Employ our Poor,
From starving keep, and from our Door ;
Who then cou'd drink, Some Ale, Some Sherry,
And Laugh, and Quaff, and all be merry.*

PROLOGUE.

IN place, one day, as I was standing,
Where folks were printed Papers banding
To those that wou'd, or read, or buy 'em,
These Remarks made, as I stood nigh 'em :
I saw, a mighty, zealous Crew,
Some for Old Stock, and some for New,
Were Pro and Conning their hard Cases,
By the chief Dons of several Classes,
'Mongst which Standees I sometimes fell in,
And heard most dismal Stories telling ;
The one, the other, much Arraign'd,
And credit of their Causes stain'd.
Thus having heard each side complain,
Metboughts, 'mongst both, were K——s in grain :
And that when such, fall out and scold,
An Injur'd Case might then be told :
And on the Old Proverb made me think,
The more they stir, the more they stink ;
And did conclude from all these Hearings,
There's neither Barrel better Herrings.
I saw a Case, concerning Wooll,
With Reasons stuff, both clear and full ;
Which plainly shew'd our certain ruin,
These mighty Talkers were pursuing,
Yet saw, that many, at first sight on't,
There were, that made but very light on't,
And found there were but few attend it,
But very few that wou'd defend it ;
Amaz'd I stood, and much dejected,
So great a Cause should be neglected.
Soon after that, I saw, with vigour,
Verses catch'd up, 'bout fight of Tyger,
By Old and Young, by Fools and Witty,
And by the great Dons of the City.
Thought I, this Case, if I should write,
In such a manner, Folks would buy't,
And read, for sake of Dogrel Rhime,
Which Thought improv'd ; I lost no time,
But presently, o'er Pot of Ale,
Writ a great part of this sad Tale,
Which, if you like, you may have more on't,
For I now have, or shall, have store on't.

Bengals, and Silks, of Indians making,
Our Merchants then refus'd to take in,
Knowing it wou'd their Country ruin,
And might prove to their own undoing.
Nor did they carry Gold or Bullion.
To fetch home what Supplants our Woollen ;
Nor were this Nation fond to wear
Such Indian Toys, which cost so dear :
Then were we clad in Woollen Stuffs,
With Cambrick Bands, and Lawn Ruffs,
Or else in Silk, which was Imported
For Woollen Goods, which we Exported ;
Which Silk our English Weavers bought,
And into various Figures wrought.
Then scarce a Child was to be seen,
Without Say Frock, that was of green,
Our Hangings, Beds, our Coats, and Gowne,
Made of our Wooll in Clothing Towns.
This Nation then was Rich and Wealthy,
And in a State which we call'd healthy.

But since the Men of Gash arose,
And for their Chief Goliab chose.
And since that mighty Giants Reign,
Whose chieftest Aim was private Gain,
This Trade was drove on by such measures,
As soon Exhausted much our Treasures,
For then our chieftest Artists went
With Patterns, and with Money sent,
To make and purchase Indian Ware,
For which this Nation pays full dear.
Then by great Gifts of finest touches,
To Lords and Ladies, Dukes and Dukes,
So far prevail'd, as set the fashion,
Which Plague-like soon spread o'r the Nation.
Our Ladies all were set a gadding,
After these Toys they ran a madding ;
And nothing then wou'd please their fancies,
Nor Dolls, nor Joans, nor wanton Nancies,
Unless it was of Indians making ;
And if 'twas so, 'twas wondrous taking.
This Antick humour so prevail'd,
Tho' many gainst it greatly rail'd,
'Mongst all degrees of Female kind,
That nothing else could please their mind.
Tell 'em the following of such fashion,
Wou'd beggar and undo the Nation,
And ruin all our Labouring Poor,
That must, or starve, or beg at door,
They'd not at all regard your story,
But in their painted Garments glory ;
And such as were not Indian proof,
They scorn'd, despis'd, as paltry Stuff :
And like gay Peacocks, proudly strut it,
When in our Streets along they foot it.

The Tale.

When first the Indian Trade began,
And Ships beyond the Tropicks ran,
In quest of various Drugs and Spices,
And sundry other strange Devices,
Saltpetre, Drugs, Spice, and like Trading,
Compos'd the bulk of all their Lading :

This

This humour *strangely* thus prevailing,
 Set all the poorer sort a railing,
 Or else with grief their Case bewailing.
 The richer seeing what was doing,
 And how the Nation ran to ruin,
 To King in Council did complain,
 In time of Charles the Second's Reign,
 On which were several Lords appointed,
 By him who was the Lords Anointed,
 To hear the Case, and sad Complaining;
 Of those that *Then* were for Restraining;
 Who plainly did their Lordships tell,
 What mischiefs to our Trade befel;
 How both our Men and Bullion went
 To work in India, and be spent
 In needless Toys, and gawdy Dresses,
 For Ladies, Madams, Trulls, and Misses.

The Case thus heard, they were inclin'd
 Some proper Remedy to find;
 And something was in order doing,
 To put a stop to further ruin,
 But by the Craft of great *Soliah*,
 Who all the Host stood in defy-a.
 There is this story passing Current,
 That say 'twas he that stop't this torrent,
 By pouring Gold in plenteous showers,
 In Ladies Laps, who bore great Powers,
 Which *strangely* alter'd all their Measures,
 Such charms there are in hidden Treasures.
 Thus Barroading all Complaints,
 Drove *Jehu*-like, without Restraints
 Fill'd Town and Country soon so full,
 As ruin'd much, our Trade in Wooll:
 And such great Stocks of Wooll and Cloths,
 Were hoarded up, and eat by Moths,
 Made Clothiers all, and Growers grumble,
 When Cloathes and Fleeces o'r they tumbld.
 And further mischiefs to prevent,
 Complaint was made in Parliament:
 And 'cause the *Wooll*, so near affected,
 This *Salvo* for't was then projected,
 That since the Living would not bear it,
 They should, when dead, be forc'd to wear it:
 This help'd in part, but the *Grand Ill*
 Remains upon the Kingdom still.
 Yet this our Ladies so offended,
 As all our Female Sex contended,
 And fain would had this *Act* rejected,
 But then their Councils were neglected,
 And Time has reconcil'd it so,
 To this *Wooll Act* they're now no Foe:

So that from Ladies great, to Skullion,
 All buried lay in our own *Woollen*.

And happy thrice would England be,
 If, while their Living, we could see,
 Our noble Ladies but beginning,
 To wear our Wooll of finest Spinning,
 Or in such *Silks* our Workmen make,
 For which our Merchants Cloth do take,
 Which soon would bring them in such fashion,
 As they'd be worn throughout this Nation,
 By all Degrees, and Sex, and Ages,
 From highest Peers to lowest Pages;
 Nor would the meanest Trull or Besses,
 Delight to wear these Indian Dresses,
 Which certainly would Profit bring,
 To them, their Tenants, and our King,
 And Heaven's Blessings in the bargain,
 Because they'll keep our Poor from starving,
 For they would soon be then employ'd,
 Our Honey too at home would 'bide,
 And happy then both great and small,
 With Mirth in Parlour, and in Hall,
 When thus, with Plenty, Beards wagg all.

EPILOGUE.

AND now this Tale, thus far being ended,
 Methinks I see some Folks offended,
 And 'gainst this Dogrel Poet rail,
 Because be've told so plain a Tale,
 And New and Old Stock, Jabbing Throng,
 Crying it down, be't right or wrong;
 But if they do, and away sling 'em,
 'Tis a great Sign, they're Truths that sting 'em.
 But let them spend their Lungs, and hollow,
 Such blustering Sparks be needs not value,
 Since all his aim, and his designs,
 Are to beat down their Indian Blinds,
 That all true English Men may see,
 What cause, their real Misery,
 That so they may prevent their ruin,
 And save this Nation from undoing:
 But if they still will shut their eyes,
 And demonstrations plain despise;
 And if his Tale shall be rejected,
 Or if this Cause be still neglected,
 He only thus has more to say,
 That he can shift as well as they,
 And that he writ this, not for Pay.

